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MARGIANA ARCHAEOLOGICAL EXPEDITION

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ALTAY STATE UNIVERSITY

# **TRANSACTIONS OF MARGIANA ARCHAEOLOGICAL EXPEDITION**

## **Volume 6**

**To the Memory of Professor Victor Sarianidi**

### **Editorial board**

N.A. Dubova (editor in chief),  
E.V. Antonova, P.M. Kozhin, M.F. Kosarev,  
R.G. Muradov, R.M. Sataev, A.A. Tishkin

Moscow 2016



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**Труды Маргианской археологической экспедиции. Том 6. Памяти Виктора Ивановича Сарианиди / Ред. Н.А. Дубова (гл. ред.), Е.В. Антонова, П.М. Кожин, М.Ф. Косарев, Р.Г. Мурадов, Р.М. Сатаев, А.А. Тишкин – М.: Старый сад, 2016 — 580 с.**  
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Данный выпуск Трудов посвящен памяти открывателя нового центра древневосточной цивилизации, основателя и постоянного руководителя Маргианской археологической экспедиции В.И. Сарианиди. Он состоит из трех разделов. В первый из них включены воспоминания друзей и коллег выдающегося археолога; во второй — описание и анализ новых находок и открытий, сделанных на известном памятнике эпохи бронзы Гонур-депе (2300-1600 до н.э.); а в третий — характеристика Гонура и других объектов Бактрийско-Маргианского археологического комплекса (БМАК) в сравнительном контексте с синхронными памятниками Центральной Азии и Ближнего Востока. Затрагиваются вопросы строительства и архитектуры, древней металлургии, мировоззрения населения, глиптики и сфрагистики, биоархеологических реконструкций, реставрации археологических предметов. Значительное место уделяется анализу торговых и культурных связей в пространстве Евразии, значению древней дельты Мургаба как перекрестка путей. Вводится в научный оборот ряд новых уникальных объектов эпохи бронзы, в том числе найденные и на Гонуре.

**Transactions of Margiana Archaeological Expedition. Vol. 6. To the Memory of Professor Victor Sarianidi / N.A. Dubova (editor in chief), E.V. Antonova, P.M. Kozhin, M.F. Kosarev, R.G. Muradov, R.M. Sataev, A.A. Tishkin – M.: Staryi sad, 2016 — 580 p.**  
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This issue of Transactions is devoted to the memory of the discoverer of a new center of ancient oriental civilization, the founder and the permanent head of the Margiana archaeological expedition Victor Sarianidi. It consists of three sections. The first one included the memories of friends and colleagues about the outstanding archaeologist; the second one – description and analysis of new findings and discoveries made in the famous Bronze Age archaeological site Gonur Depot (2300-1600 BC); and the third one – the characteristics of Gonur and other objects of the Bactria-Margiana archaeological complex (BMAC) in a comparative context with synchronous monuments of Central Asia and the Middle East. The construction and architecture, ancient metallurgy, ideology, glyptic and sphragistics, bioarchaeological reconstructions, restoration of archaeological objects are affected. The significant attention is given to the analysis of trade and cultural relations in the Eurasian area, to the value of the ancient delta of the Murghab river as the crossroads. New series of unique Bronze age objects, including those have found at Gonur are introducing into scientific circulation.

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**ТРУДЫ МАРГИАНСКОЙ АРХЕОЛОГИЧЕСКОЙ ЭКСПЕДИЦИИ**  
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## Some more exceptional discoveries at Ulug-depe

**F**ounded in 2001, the French Archaeological Mission in Turkmenistan aims to explore and study the multi-chronological site of Ulug-depe, from the Neolithic to the historical periods. In 2014 our work highlighted an exceptional discovery for the region and the period of the Middle Bronze Age: a quite disrupted, but rather rich burial, situated on a «high terrace» similar to the one found at the proto-urban site of Altyn-depe.

### A significant site

Located in the prefecture of Kaahka (175 km east of the capital, Ashgabat; fig. 1), Ulug-depe is situated halfway between Namazga-depe (45 km to the west) and Altyn-depe (45 km to the

east). Discovered in 1930 by A. Marushenko, the site was partially excavated in the late 1960's by Viktor Ivanovich Sarianidi. The results of his study showed the historical importance of Ulug-depe, as being one of the most significant proto-urban site in Southern Central Asia.

Smaller than Namazga-depe and Altyn-depe, Ulug-depe stretches on an area of 13–15 ha on the top and 26 ha at its base, to a height of over 30 m. Its current elevation does probably not match its physical and historical reality, and ten meters can easily be added to its height, as the proximity of Kopet Dagh (13 km away), and the close presence of a ancient bed of the Kelet river caused many episodes of colluvium and alluvial deposits.



Fig. 1. Ulug-depe between Namazga-depe and Altyn-depe (© MAFTUR).

With an occupation stretching from Neolithic (VI millennium BC) to the Achaemenid period (I millennium BC), Ulug-depe presents the longest stratigraphic sequence known in Central Asia. Alongside Namazga-depe, Altyn-depe, and Khapuz-depe, it can be considered as one of the major components of the ancient cultures in Central Asia that formed the Bactrian-Margian Archaeological Complex (BMAC), also known as Oxus civilization.

Today Ulug-depe is recognized as one of the key sites for the study of interplay between Central Asia, Elam, Mesopotamia and the Indus civilization, but also for helping understand the major Central Asian chrono-cultural interconnections, that are still being discussed in the scientific community.

At the end of the Sixties, during three excavation campaigns (1967, 1968, 1970), the team of the Geoksjur expedition of the Institute of Archaeology of the Academy of Sciences of the USSR, directed by V.I. Sarianidi, managed to identify the main features of the stratigraphy from a half-dozen soundings carried out on various areas of the site, numbered 1 to 7. With the exception of a few articles, almost all of this research remains unpublished.

Apart from a few observations dealing with the results of the excavations, specifically in regard to the Bronze Age and Iron Age (Сарианиди, 1967, 1968, 1969, 1971, 1972; Сарианиди, Качурис 1968; Массон, Сарианиди, 1972), and research work on the ceramic material (Масимов, 1971, 1972), the graves (around fifty in total), almost all of them from the Bronze Age, were only partially processed at the time (Сарианиди, Качурис, 1968; Сарианиди, 1969).

Due to its scientific significance, and thanks to the continued support of Viktor Ivanovich Sarianidi, work on the site resumed in 2001 under the direction of Olivier Lecomte (MAFTUR/CNRS) and Mohamed Mamedow (National department for the protection, investigations and conservation of historical and cultural heritage). Currently the work led by Julio Bendezu-Sarmiento (CNRS/DAFA) and Mohamed Mamedow confirms the importance of this site throughout history, particularly during the Chalcolithic, Bronze Age, and Iron Age periods (among others: Lecomte, 2011, 2013; Lecomte et al., 2002; Bendezu-Sarmient,

Lhuillier, 2011; Lhuillier, 2013; Lhuillier et al., 2013, 2015; Luneau, 2014).

### **The «High Terrace», a significant discovery**

In 2014, the trench 41 was opened on the north-eastern flank of the tepe. The excavation, stretching on a 170 sq. m. surface, revealed a massive structure, unfortunately poorly preserved, on the slope of the tepe. This horizontal terrace was occupying two thirds of the oriental part of the trench, and was constructed with dense, homogeneous blocks of *pakhsa*<sup>1</sup>. Quite difficult to identify, these blocks do not have standard dimensions, and several amongst them have more or less triangular faces of variable dimensions (105 x 110 x 50 cm, 110 x 160 x 95 cm, 100 x 90 x 150 cm, 80 x 40 x 60 cm, 75 x 50 x 60 cm).

The results of surveys and the study of the stratigraphy indicate that the ceramic material found between the blocks and within the *pakhsa* itself can be dated to the period known as Namazga V (Middle Bronze Age, end of the III – beginning of the II millennia BC)<sup>2</sup>. Our preliminary results show that this high terrace was 10 m long, for at least the same width, and for a minimum height of 4 m. However, these dimensions may still evolve into a larger size, as that of the similar platform (12 m wide and 6 m high) found at Altyn-depe by V.M. Masson (1981).

This kind of construction, generally identified as “ritual buildings”, is usually dated from the III millennium BC. It is the case of the one discovered at Tureng Tepe on the Iranian plateau (Deshayes, 1975), at Konar Sandal and Nad-i Ali in the Afghan Sistan (Ghirshman, 1942; Dales, 1977; Besenval, Francfort, 1994) and at Mundigak (Casal, 1961).

However, the exact function of these buildings, along with the facilities that were probably built at their top, still remains unknown as of today. What seems certain is the combination of this type of architecture with burials, like the tomb of a “priest” featuring a “prestigious” material (small columns and disks) associated with a cult on the high terrace

1 Pakhsa – rammed, broken clay.

2 On the other hand the high terrace was already built on layers dating from the Middle Bronze Age.





Fig. 2. Ceramic vases characteristic of the Namazga V period (© MAFTUR).

of Altyn-depe. The same kind of prestigious material, more ritual than utilitarian, was found on the terrace of Tureng Tepe, and the terrace of Ulug-depe seems to adopt the same rule.

#### **An exceptional burial on the terrace**

A pit dug on the northern part of the upper terrace (the tomb “Stratigraphic Unit N 41084”) has delivered an exceptional archaeological material. Unfortunately, the limits of the grave remain unclear, as a runoff of water caused the formation of a deep gully in this very part, also probably victim of ancient looting.

In the filling, and especially at the bottom of the pit, human remains were discovered that a first anthropological study identified as belonging to a female individ (Bruzek, Murail, 2006).

Qualitatively and quantitatively very poorly preserved<sup>3</sup>, the individual seemed to rest on the left side (head to the east), the right leg flexed (the left one was no longer in place). The left hand, partially connected, was lying on the hipbone of the same side.

The female was wearing a belt made of small, white limestone beads. A second set of human bones, including a right hand, was also discovered in the filling of the pit, close to the body in place. These remains may belong to the same individual, and the hand was associated with limestone beads similar to the ones used for the belt, probably from a bracelet.<sup>4</sup>

These scattered human remains were associated with fifteen ceramic vases and eight ala-

baster vases, exceptionally opulent items characteristic of the Namazga V period (fig. 2). An imprint of a wicker basket, associated with the vessels, was also discovered.

#### **Accompanying material: the ceramic vases**

The fifteen ceramic vases display eight different morphological categories, seven of them typical of the Oxus civilization: 1 small globular flask, 1 carinated flask, 1 medium bottle with globular body, 1 medium bottle with ovoid body, 1 bi-conical cup, 1 carinated bowl with S-shaped rim, and 1 large ovoid jar. We can find many examples of these shapes on neighbouring sites: in the Kopet Dagh area at Altyn-depe (Masson, 1988. Pl. VI, 1, 10, 12; Pl. VI, 15; Pl. XXXI; Pl. XXXII, 4, 6; Pl. XXXII, 11; Pl. XXXIV, 14; Pl. XL, 2; Pl. XXXIII, 15; Pl. XXXIV, 10–11); in Margiana at Gonur-depe (Udeumurov, 2002. Type 22, 24, shape 103) or Adjı Kui 9 (Adjı Kui Oasis, 2011. Type 1.A.5; Type 2.C.3; Type 2.H.1-2; Type 2.I.1; Type 3.B.1,3,4; Type 5, shape 105), but also at Auchin-depe (Masson, 1959. Pl. I, 1, 3; Pl. II, 2; Pl. III, 2, 6). All these ceramics were discovered in levels dated to the Middle Bronze Age, generally associated with burials, except for the large jar, which remains a rather unusual shaped in a funerary context.

<sup>3</sup> Only a few fragmentary elements of the spine, pelvis and other bones were found in place.

<sup>4</sup> Dozens of beads were discovered in both the filling of the pit and during the search of the gully that had cut the grave.

As for the eighth form, it attests to the long distance contacts that existed between the Oxus civilization and other contemporary civilizations at the end of the III–early II millennia BC. This form can be described as a small globular pot, with convex base and narrow neck, featuring painted decoration (foreground, centre-right on the fig. 2).

This vase was covered with a thick concretion, and its painted decoration, covering all the body and base, appeared in full only after restoration (fig. 3). The central part consists of a horizontal frieze depicting vertical zigzags alternating with a vegetal pattern featuring reticulated motifs. This frieze is framed on both sides by three parallel horizontal lines. The base and lower part of the body are covered by a radiant pattern.

There are no analogies for this type of vase in Central Asia, although a ceramic of roughly the same shape, but not bearing any decoration was discovered at Gonur-depe (Udeumuradov, 2002. Type 18, shape 99).

Vases featuring a pale fabric with red-brown painted decoration are known in the Indus civilization during the Bronze Age. Among the many existing examples we can cite the globular jars of the Late Harappan phase (Krishnan, Rajesh, 2014. Fig. 6–7). The combination of

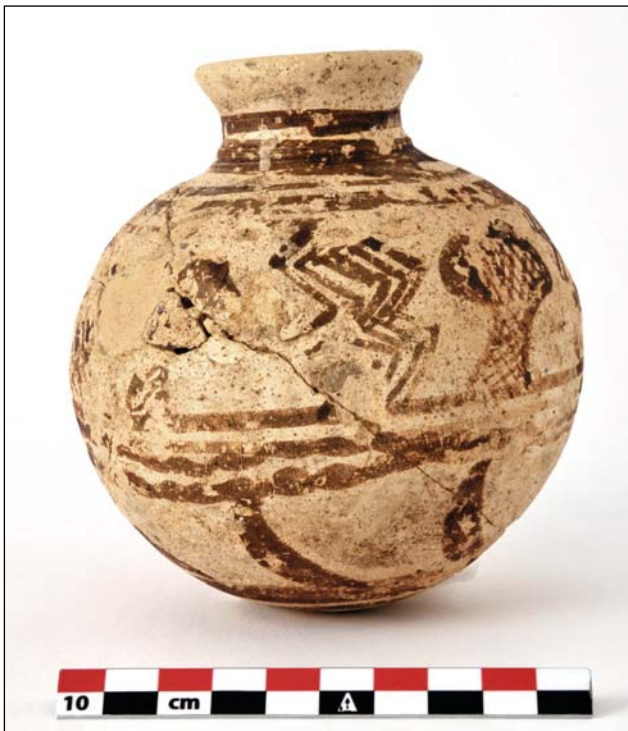


Fig. 3. Small globular pot, with convex base and narrow neck with painted decoration (© MAFTUR).

vertical geometric patterns to define panels depicting vegetable or animal motifs is common. However, no accurate similarities have been identified (Quivron, 2000).

In the neighbouring region of Makran, globular jars of the Bronze Age (periods IIIc and IV) are similar but not identical, as they present a slightly discoid base, while the painted decoration is only displayed on the upper part of the body (Didier, Mutin, 2013. Fig. 6–7).

The use of vertical zigzags alternating with figurative motif is also prevalent in Sialk, period III, during the first half of the III millennium (Ghirshman, 1938. Pl. XII, XVII, XXI, LXVI). All these analogies seem to point to an origin of this type of production in the Indo-Iranian region.

#### A unique discovery: alabaster vases and jewellery

By “alabaster”, we mean real alabaster, as long as translucent white gypsum, and veined marble. It is therefore difficult to comment on the exact nature of the stone used here without extensive physicochemical analysis. However we can postulate that many of these vessels seem to come from a same deposit, as one can observe the same veining.

These vessels include (fig. 4):

1 – A dish with flat base and vertical wall with analogies in the XVc series of Susa, and in many other sites of the Iranian plateau (Casanova, 1991. P. 37, Pl. 10);

2 – A small pot with ovoid body, with analogies in Margiana at Gonur-depe (Sarianidi, 2007. P. 111, N 194–195), in Southern Bactria (Pottier, 1984. N 215; P. 34, fig. 28; P. XXVI), but also in the Vb-c series of Susa and few other sites of the Iranian plateau (Casanova, 1991. P. 35, 5).

3 – A flask with quadrangular body, and vertical mouldings.

4 – A globular pot with long neck.

5, 6, 7 – Three goblets with cylindrical body.

8 – A globular vessel with analogies in Margiana at Gonur-depe (Sarianidi, 2007. P. 112, 197), in Southern Bactria (Pottier, 1984. N 216–218; P. 34, fig. 29; P. XXVII). This form, along with the one from 5 – seems to be characteristic of Central Asian sites (Casanova, 1991. P. 40).





Fig. 4. Alabaster vases (© MAFTUR).

The goblets with cylindrical body are among the items traded with the Indus civilization, exchanges attested to by the treasure of Quetta, which contains two “chalices” of this type (Catalog, 1988. N 168–169).

With the exception of these two forms, the others are either attested throughout the Iranian plateau or, on the contrary, seem to be known only through the specimens discovered at Ulug-depe. It is therefore difficult to comment on the origin of these vases, or to try to ascertain a unique origin. During the Bronze Age, Afghanistan and Pakistan were known centres of alabaster production, while in Iran, Shahr-i Sokhta and Tepe Yahya in Iran were major craft centre, especially thanks to the closeness of alabaster deposits.

In addition to the eight vessels found in the tomb, a ninth vessel was accidentally discovered by one of us in 2001 on the surface of the site, not far from the grave (fig. 5). This was another “chalice” even more delicate than the ones found *in situ*. Given the place where it was discovered, this vase seems to be linked itself to the same exceptional funerary complex.

Finally, regarding the jewellery pieces (dozens of elements), they present a wide variety of shapes and materials (fig. 6): gold, lapis lazuli, carnelian, agate, turquoise, mineral composite (frit).

The etched carnelian beads belong to the production characteristic of the Indus civilization, reflecting a social hierarchy

established at Ulug-depe, and relations based on a long-distance international trade.

As well as the beads, alabaster vessel occupies a significant place in the inter-Iranian trade, and illustrates once more the opulence of this exceptional ensemble, and of the female individual who was buried in this grave. This observation leads us to wonder about the social relations between genders, and the strong role that women could have in the proto-historic societies of Central Asia (Luneau, 2008, 2014).



Fig. 5. «Chalice» alabaster vase (© MAFTUR).



Fig. 6. Jewellery pieces of exceptional burial (© MAFTUR).

### Conclusion

It was during the apogee of the Oxus civilization, around the late III and early II millennium BC that the greatest range of exchanges with neighbouring regions (Indian subcontinent, Iranian plateau, Mesopotamia, Gulf regions) was reached. The site of Shortughai (Francfort et al., 1989), a Harappan settlement in the heart of the territory of the Oxus civilization in Bactria, attests to the vitality of these exchanges. Contacts with the Indus civilization in particular were known since the seventies, and were more recently confirmed by the discovery of Harappan seals in Altyn-depe (Masson, 1988. Pl. XXII, *1a, 1b*), and by numerous discoveries of seals, ivory sticks, and zoomorphic and anthropomorphic sculptures in Gonur-depe (Sarianidi et al., 2014).

The high terrace, and above all, the tomb of Ulug-depe help thus shed some light on these exchanges. Indeed to our knowledge it is the first time that such amount of alabaster vases featuring a wide morphological variety is discovered. According to M. Casanova (1991. P. 96), the alabaster vases “are no ordinary objects, but hold a significant value provided by the materials they are made of, and by the difficulty brought by their importation; a high value which would explain their use as instruments with symbolic meaning”. In addition, stone and metal object were usually the ones circulating, while the example of the painted vase discovered at Ulug-depe, a unique discovery to date in Central Asia, shows that the most fragile objects, but of great value, could also travel long distances.

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